

President Kennedy has sent Congress a five-year, \$5.7 billion Federal aid to education proposal.

He is urging Congress to provide:

(1) Grants of \$2.3 billion over three years to build public elementary and high school classrooms and improve teachers' salaries; (2) Loans of almost \$2.8 billion over five years to build college dormitories, classrooms, laboratories and libraries; (3) Scholarships of \$578 million over five years to help 212,500 undergraduate college students.

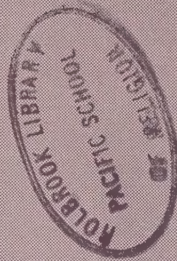
While President Kennedy has requested ~~no~~ funds for parochial schools at the elementary and secondary levels, his formula for distributing funds to the states is based on the average daily public school attendance. The Senate rejected such an approach last year insisting that benefits be based on the number of school age children, public and private, in each state.

The theory behind Senate rejection of the more limited formula was that no distinction should be made between public school children and private school children because a child may attend a private school one year, and a public school the next year.

The executive committee of the American Veterans Committee, a national war veterans organization, has announced the AVC will not participate in ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the start of the Civil War.

In its resolution, the committee said: "We believe that is not properly an occasion for commemorating bloody battles, or for military parades, or even for tributes to soldierly accomplishments or achievements." The war, it said, should be commemorated only after the Nation had fulfilled the purpose for which the War was fought, "the extension of equal opportunities and civil rights for all citizens."

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CONCERN

a service of the

**GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**

- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has completed hearings on the question of U. S. membership in the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, proposed by the Eisenhower Administration. President Kennedy has pushed for Senate approval of U. S. participation on the ground that it will provide an opportunity to seek solutions to three problems: how to cut the U. S. payments' deficit, how to get West Germany and other countries to provide more capital for underdeveloped countries, and how to defend U. S. exports against Europe's rival trade blocs.



The Department of Labor has announced that unemployment rose by 350,000 in January to a total of 5.4 million, 6.6 per cent of the nation's labor force. The unemployment rate in January, 1960 was 5 per cent.

A spokesman for the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has testified before the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the House Education and Labor Committee in support of the principle of minimum wage legislation.

Byron L. Johnson, economist, member of the House during the 86th Congress, and member of the Council's Department of the Church and Economic Life told the subcommittee that the Council favors minimum wage legislation which would provide the coverage and wage rates necessary for the maintenance of health and decency for family living today.

While stating that he did not presume to speak for all of the 39 million members of the 34 communions constituent to the National Council of

Churches, Mr. Johnson noted that the views he expressed had been approved by official representatives of the member communions.

The Methodist Church is a member of the National Council of Churches. Mr. Johnson is a member of the United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian).

President Kennedy has asked Congress to increase the minimum wage for presently covered workers from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour over a three-year period, and to extend coverage to an additional 4.3 million workers.

House Republicans have named three conservatives to fill the GOP vacancies on the House Rules Committee. They are Representatives Katharine St. George (N. Y.), H. Allen Smith (Calif.) and Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.).

In 1960 all three voted against passage of the depressed areas bill and aid-to-education and emergency housing bills. They also voted for an amendment to limit the minimum wage bill.

Japan has decided to offer rice and other food to Red China where it is reported that the worst natural calamities in 100 years have resulted in a serious food shortage. The food will be offered through the International Red Cross.

When asked about U. S. aid to Red China, President Kennedy said at his January 25 news conference that the United States would entertain a request from any country for assistance.

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said recently he hoped states and cities would set up tripartite committees composed of labor, management and public members to deal with problems of strikes, automation, productivity and wage-price policy.

He made this suggestion in a speech to officials of 40 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico attending a Labor Department conference.

"I would hope that comparable action would be taken on the local level," Goldberg said. "It's not the intention of the Federal Government to monopolize the work in this area."

Students jailed for sit-in demonstration

*compiled from
Methodist Information
and other reports*

Two highly active Methodist students, in the fore-front of an attempt to desegregate a lunch counter in Lynchburg, Va., are among six students serving 30-day jail terms for these actions.

Both seniors at Methodist-related Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, they are Miss Rebecca Owen, last year's president of the Virginia Methodist Student Movement, and Miss Edith Bentley, last year's president of the Randolph-Macon MSM.

The girls, along with four other students—two of them Negroes—from two other Lynchburg colleges—Virginia Theological Seminary and College and Lynchburg College—pleaded guilty early in February to violating Virginia's trespass laws when they staged a Dec. 14, 1960, sit-in demonstration at a downtown drug store's lunch counter. The jailed students are members of an inter-racial discussion group in the city.

Sit-in protest

After several Lynchburg lunch counters had de-segregated without incident last fall, the students called Patterson's Drug Store, were told that it would not be de-segregated and were refused a meeting with the management. They were arrested when they protested by means of the sit-in.

Randolph-Macon President William F. Quillian, Jr., said the court's action would not affect the girls' status at the college, where both have made outstanding scholastic records. Last year Miss Owen was elected to Phi Beta Kappa honorary. College officials said that the girls would probably be able to catch up with their studies and be graduated in June. Jail officials allowed the students two books each in their cells.

After the students' arrest, President Quillian told a student assembly that he felt that they had acted "because of deep religious convictions." He added that "this does not mean that we agree with or approve these particular actions. It is my own belief that these were unwise, but I realize that as with any such judgment, I may be the one who is in error."

No disciplinary action

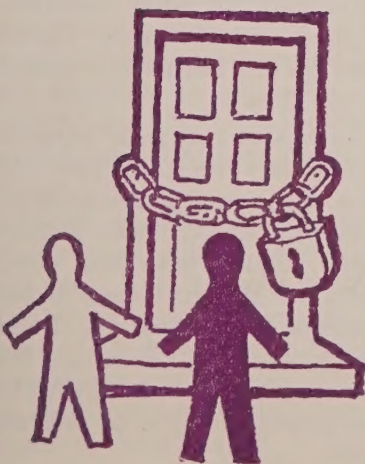
The faculty-student Judiciary Council met with the girls and, assured that they did not plan to participate in further demonstrations, took no disciplinary action, but warned that any subsequent violations would have serious consequences.

Student reaction in letters to the college newspaper has been mixed. Newspapers have reported that Lynchburg churches have not supported the jailed students but that several Methodist ministers have visited them.

Efforts to secure the early release of the six students have failed, particularly since eight more Negroes were arrested on Feb. 13 for two separate sit-in demonstrations at the same drug store. On the same day that the eight new arrests took place, three Negroes were served at People's Drug Store, a block from the scene of the arrests.

Miss Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Owen, Saluda, Va., is now president of the Virginia Ecumenical Student Organization. Last summer she participated in a Methodist Student Movement seminar and work camp in Europe.

(continued on page 4)



(continued from page 3)

Miss Bentley is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Floyd T. Bentley of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Newark, N. J., and has been the recipient of a National Methodist Scholarship.

After receiving their jail sentences, the students issued a statement which said:

Students' statement

"Today, we, the students who participated in the Dec. 14, 1960 sit-in demonstrations at a Lynchburg drugstore and were subsequently sentenced to 30 days in jail for having violated the recently revised and unjust Virginia trespass statute, have chosen to withdraw our appeal and accept our sentences.

"We believe more firmly than before that the 1960 trespass law, passed by the state legislature with the intent of "keeping the Negro in his place" and preserving the "purity" and "sanctity" of the white race, is not in fact the law and is destined to become unlawful. It is in this interest that we, as plaintiffs in a suit against the Commonwealth, are challenging the constitutionality of the trespass statute in the United States District Court in Richmond, Va.

"We must say, however, that the issue we are raising is more largely a moral issue than a legal one. We sought to make manifest the injustice of a segregated society by our sit-in action. We are now seeking to fulfill the first witness by accepting the consequences of our protest—*by going to jail*—for we believe that if social injustice is to be righted, we who speak against it must be willing to accept personal discomfort and hardship.

"We must put ourselves at the mercy of an unjust law because laws, no matter how wrong, should not be flagrantly violated. Society must have order so that it may maintain balance. But as we accept the penalty of this law, we feel that it is not so much we who are on trial as it is an insensitive society that is on trial.

"We have confidence that no persons of good conscience will stand

idly by—will remain silent—while we students who sought to speak against the destruction of human potential which results from racial discrimination are punished for concretely implementing our faith in Christian-democratic principles.

"In the last analysis, we do not believe that unequivocal recognition of human dignity of all persons is a Christian option. Rather, we know it to be a Christian imperative."

During the court session at which the students were sentenced one minister was forcibly ejected because he refused to obey a judge's order that seating be segregated. Later a white minister was forbidden to visit the Negro students. The *Washington Post* had this to say about these events:

A Post editorial

"We predict a wide distribution around the world of that interesting photograph of an Episcopal minister being thrown bodily out of a Lynchburg, Va., courthouse by a couple of burly policemen. The minister's offense was that, although he is a white man, he wanted to sit in a section of the court designated for Negroes at the appeal hearing of six students—



four of them white, two colored—who had been convicted of trespass in connection with a sit-in demonstration at a Lynchburg drugstore lunch counter.

"Later in the day, when the students had been locked up in jail, another minister, a Methodist and also a white man, visited the four white students but was forbidden to visit the two Negroes. He was told that a Negro pastor would be allowed to see them. To the best of our recollection this distinction as to skin

color was never observed by the Master whom these ministers served. However grievously they may have been at variance with the laws of Lynchburg, they were in complete consonance, we are inclined to believe, with a considerably higher power."

Southern desegregation

But Lynchburg, Va., is only one of many southern communities where desegregation has been taking place. According to a recent United Press International report, the South is making progress in desegregation. UPI reported that a survey made the middle of February showed that well over 150 lunch counters have been desegregated. Summing up the situation by states, UPI reported:

In Virginia, Lynchburg is one of about a half dozen cities that have some lunch counter desegregation. Richmond's two largest department stores, which were targets of 1960 sit-in demonstrations have now desegregated their lunch-counter facilities.

In North Carolina scores of lunch counters have been desegregated in Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, Durham, Fayetteville and Winston-Salem. Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville in Tennessee have been the scene of widespread lunch counter desegregation.

South Carolina cities, particularly Rock Hill and Sumter, have been the target of demonstrations in recent weeks. However, most racial barriers remain. There has also been no desegregation of eating facilities in Alabama and Mississippi. The latter state has also had no demonstrations of any kind.

In Atlanta, Ga., many stores have closed their lunch counters rather than desegregate and demonstrators have been arrested there. In Florida lunch counters have been desegregated in Miami, Tampa, Orlando, Sarasota, St. Petersburg, Daytona Beach, and Fort Lauderdale. Tallahassee and Jacksonville have still not desegregated in spite of demonstrations.

The General Secretary writes

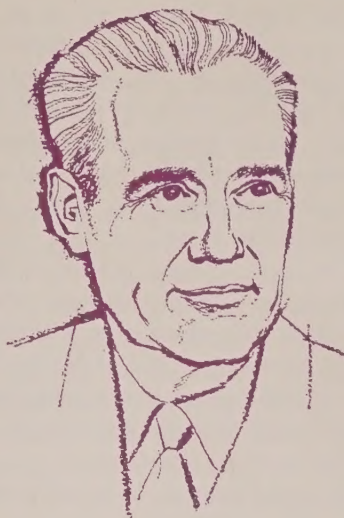
There is a real satisfaction in discovering new disciplines for better living. A brief respite in the hospital might have been avoided by a little more relaxation in the home. We are thankful, however, for even this enforced rest of three weeks, because remedies have been found for all that temporarily grounded me. It is good to be back on the job again with renewed strength for improved service. Thanks for your many gracious reassurances of concern.

The times and issues demand active leadership rather than passive judicial acquiescence. Our loyal associates are serving faithfully and creatively during these days of extraordinary tension. New staff personnel is being added to each Division so that the Conferences may expect and get adequate resource leadership for their mounting needs.

The work and possibilities of Christian Social Concerns will be highlighted during the National Washington Convocation, April 24-28. Now is the time for Conferences and other agencies to insure for themselves proper representation in these significant meetings. We appreciate the early responses from so many areas, cabinets and Boards with registrations that will afford better conference leadership following the Convocation.

Many pressing issues are even now so explosive that thoughtful citizens must be alerted for immediate action. Everyone of us can become a peacemaker in our neighborhood. All of us must become informed on the facts and motivations underlying the existential behavior that could become extraordinary bedlam, both at home and abroad.

It isn't enough to dismiss current disorderliness with the mere conjecture that it is "Communist inspired." This is undoubtedly true; but how much of it is the result of "Christian" complacency? How many offended people are aroused to battle over our apathy for brotherhood?



While this individual is opposed to the unfortunate demonstrations of lawlessness indulged by some of our finest young people, I am convinced that others of us must fight for the orderly repeal of any and all laws that insult human dignity and impede progress toward world understanding. Meanwhile, we salute the youth for their courage and pray that embarrassing disadvantages may soon be transformed into enabling advantages.

Your attention is called to the reprint of a Washington Post editorial appearing on page 4 of this issue. As long as such distinguished secular leaders take this viewpoint, churchmen should be spurred to take constitutional steps to overcome outmoded regulations, with which, incidentally, 73 per cent of the Southern people are already in disagreement.

From the Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) of February 16th is another "boxed" quotation taken from President John F. Kennedy's press conference of the 15th. From thoughts of depressants, his remarks are the kind of stimulation we need to help debunk the fallacies about "gin." We wish the Chief Executive might have been even more certain that the purchase of molasses for gin, even from Cuba, is not in the public interest. It is not too late to convince the new administration that our present rate

of alcoholism, traffic casualties, economic distress, and moral decline all point to the amazing hurtfulness of alcohol in modern society.

The President and Ambassador Stevenson deserve our highest commendation for supporting the United Nation's charter and Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld in defending the rights of the Congolese to work out their problems without Soviet interference. Greater influence can be exerted through fervent prayer than by futile parades.

We are faced with the necessity of exterminating a variety of subversive influences in America. Perhaps the most vicious of all undercover agents may creep unmolested into any unguarded community or home. Among these subtle enemies, not otherwise exposed, are alcoholic beverages, racial hatreds and closed minds. The television is currently bringing into American family life much of the mischief that creates misconduct in the community at large. These are not times that can safely tolerate the promiscuous distribution of anesthetics, poisons and propaganda that preclude clear thinking and clean action.

Relief for Congo

To meet the relief needs of the devastated Congo, the World Council of Churches has asked its member denominations to contribute \$1,000,000. It is hoped that one half of this amount will come from churches in the United States, and the other half from the rest of the world.

Methodists responding to the appeal should send their gifts to: Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, Room 1373, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.

Dr. Gaither P. Warfield, executive secretary of MCOR urged the church to be "ready to fulfill its responsibility to this changing continent."

Financial crisis at the UN

The political problems of the United Nations are well known to most persons through the headlines of our daily newspapers. However, most of them are not so aware of the financial crisis facing the organization because of the heavy expenses of the peace forces in the Middle East and the Congo.

At the end of 1960 member states were delinquent \$37,215,745 in their payments. Of this amount \$14,417,938 represented contributions due the regular budget for the years 1958 to 1960 and \$22,721,535 represented assessments owed since 1957 for the United Nations emergency force in the Gaza Strip. The Secretary-General indicated to the Budgetary and Financial Committee of the fifteenth General Assembly that the United Nations will commence the fiscal year of 1961 "with a virtually empty treasury."

The two chief delinquents are Nationalist China and the Soviet Union. China owes \$8,842,691 and probably has not paid because of lack of economic resources. The Soviet Union owes \$13,791,542 and has not paid because of her attitude toward the settlement of the Suez Crisis of 1956.

The emergency force still patrols the border between the Arab Republic and Israel and the expense for it continues. Added to this is the maintenance of order in the Congo, the cost of which will be \$5-8 million a month in 1961.

The crisis was ameliorated by the United States paying in advance \$12 million of its 1961 pledge for the UN Special Fund and \$8 million of its 1961 pledge for the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. Canada also advanced one and a half million of its 1961 contribution to the regular budget.

No votes affected

So far no nation has allowed its arrears toward the regular budget to be so great that it lost its privilege of voting in the General Assembly. The Charter specifies that "a member

of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two years."

The most obvious answer to the financial crisis is that nations should pay their obligations more faithfully. They should pay out of loyalty to the United Nations and its programs, even though they did not vote for or believe in those programs.

A second solution is to make provision that members be acutely aware at the time of their approval of emergency measures that the action will require money. When an emergency action is voted upon, a payment plan should be included in the resolution. Thus a vote for the measure would carry a direct and clear commitment to pay assessments.

Students view peace corps

Student consideration of the proposed Youth Peace Corps, for service abroad, is centering this spring at The American University, Methodism's national university in the nation's capital.

Much of the leadership is coming from an AU student who, prior to entering college, knew the United States only during furloughs from Burma, where his parents are missionaries.

The University has taken two major steps. Faculty members, particularly from the School of International Service, have briefed the government's International Cooperation Administration on what universities could provide in the way of training for such a corps. President Hurst Anderson invited to the campus the National Conference on Youth Service Abroad, scheduled for March 29-31 by the National Student Association.

The student is Thomas B. Manton,

A third solution has been suggested by the Secretary-General—the creation by the Assembly of a Peace and Security Fund of about \$100,000,000. This might be raised by a special scale of assessments which would reflect the responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council. In other words China, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States would pay most of it.

A more novel plan has been suggested in a letter to the *New York Times* by Dr. Charles Price, president of the United World Federalists. He proposes that international travelers, of which there are millions, be taxed a small percentage of their travel fare for the programs of the UN. After all, such travel depends to some extent upon the peace and prosperity which the United Nations promotes. Indeed, it contributes directly to the safety of those who cross the Atlantic by boat or plane through the weather stations of the International Civil Aviation Organization.—C.S.

a senior at SIS and son of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank E. Manton, who have served as missionaries in Burma for 25 years.

Manton, a native of Burma who hopes to return to South Asia to help develop intercultural relations, is a member of the NSA's student committee on youth service abroad, which will host the conference.

More than 200 colleges are expected to send delegates to the conference designed to formulate and express youth and student opinion, to hear from government officials and others about plans for the corps and its prospect in Congress. Delegates will be limited to 300 students, plus some 200 observers.

A steering committee from several colleges to plan the meeting has been meeting since December, 1960. It has had the guidance of a national advisory board which includes three American University faculty members.

Adlai Stevenson in the UN

Those who watched the Inaugural Ball on television noted that Adlai Stevenson's introduction at the end of the procession of cabinet officers received the loudest applause. This constituted popular appreciation of him as a person and of the wisdom of the President in appointing him representative of the United States to the United Nations.

During many of their interviews last summer members of the World Peace Study Tour of the Division of Peace and World Order heard expressions of appreciation for the maturity of Adlai Stevenson. Many European church and political leaders felt disappointed that the Democratic Party did not select him as its candidate.

In a series of articles in the *New York Times* on "The Changing United Nations," Thomas Hamilton remarked that Mr. Stevenson would have been elected to two terms as President of the United States, if the views of most United Nations delegates had decided the outcome.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Stevenson made the following sage comments:

"I am not entirely a stranger to the United Nations. I participated in the San Francisco conference of 1945 when the charter was drafted. I was chairman of the U.S. delegation to the preparatory commission in London later that year which created the machinery of the United Nations. And I was a member of the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly in 1946 and again in 1947. So the assignment which President-elect Kennedy has given me represents something of a homecoming for me. . .

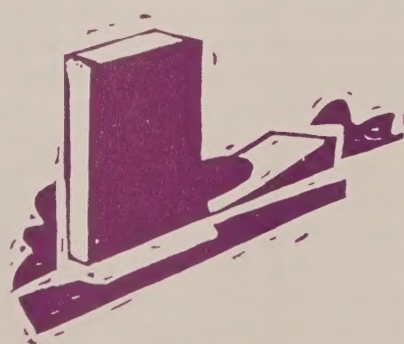
"The United Nations, as an idea and as an institution, is an extension of western ideas; of western belief in the worth and dignity of the individual. It is based on a western parliamentary tradition. . .

"The identity of the United Nations with our deepest convictions

about the nature and destiny of man is a central fact we need to keep in mind as we move through a period of relentless turmoil and travail. The membership has almost doubled since my time, and we are likely to encounter some unaccustomed rebuffs and disappointments in that political arena in the months ahead.

"As something of an expert in rebuffs and disappointments, I may be permitted to emphasize that our judgments about political institutions and processes must not be based upon passing gains or setbacks, but rather upon the basic concepts and the long-range goals they are designed to serve. This faith, which is at the heart of our adherence to democratic government may receive an early and extended test. . .

"The last session of the General Assembly was perhaps the largest gathering of chiefs of state and of foreign ministers in history. To have on our shores within the framework of free political institutions, in the atmosphere of freedom, such an aggregation of political leadership, provided an unparalleled opportunity to communicate the policies, the goals, the aspirations of the American peo-



ple. There is every reason to believe that this opportunity will be repeated and we must constantly improve our capacity to take the fullest advantage of it. . .

"The United Nations is like a spade; it is not self-operating. It is what we make of it, for purposes that we can find in common with our neighbors in the world . . .

"So we must, I believe, cherish, preserve, strengthen this great experiment in international collaboration in these days of savage attack and severe testing. We should use it not as a device in the cold war, not just in defensive reaction to Soviet initiatives, but affirmatively to advance its great purposes—to liberate man from the scourges of war, poverty, disease, ignorance, and oppression . . .

"I also see in the political field the possibility of a growing 'quiet diplomacy' within the United Nations whereby we may use more of the opportunities it presents to 'harmonize the actions of nations' away from the glare of publicity that surrounds the more familiar UN meetings . . .

"Dean Rusk said here the other day that he did not think we should regard the rapid expansion of the UN as a burden but rather as an opportunity. I very strongly agree with that sentiment. But it is an opportunity only if we grasp it. Judging from my very preliminary look at the U.S. mission to the UN in New York, we are by no means staffed to keep in effective touch with the thinking of the ninety-eight nations that are our colleagues in the UN and to keep them effectively in touch with our feelings . . .

"There is no doubt that we have a large and growing job of representing the U.S. in this the most complex embassy in the history of diplomacy."

...worth noting...

Sir Alec Guinness, the Oscar-winning British actor recently turned down a \$1,400,000 contract to appear on U.S. television for an American beer company.

The proposed contract, Sir Alec said, would have required him to advertise his would-be sponsor's product in 39 half-hour shows. At the beginning and end of each show viewers would have seen him holding up a glass of beer and praising its virtues.

Guinness commented on his feelings if he would have accepted the offer: "I would have dispised myself."

Medical Care for the Aging

On the next four pages Concern reviews the President's program and the views of one of its opponents

On Feb. 9, President Kennedy sent a "Special Message on Health and Hospital Care" to the Congress of the United States. In a section of the speech, the President dealt with his program of health insurance for the aged. This is what he said:

"Twenty-six years ago this nation adopted the principle that every member of the labor force and his family should be insured against the haunting fear of loss of income caused by retirement, death or unemployment. To that we have added insurance against the economic loss caused by disability.

"But there remains a significant gap that denies to all but those with the highest incomes a full measure of security—the high cost of ill-health in old age. One out of five aged couples drawing Social Security benefits must go to the hospital each year. Half of those going to hospitals incur bills in excess of \$700 a year. This is over one-third of the total annual income of a typical couple, more than a modest food budget for an entire year. Many simply do not obtain and cannot afford the care they need.

"The measure adopted by the Congress last year recognized the problem of those needy aged requiring welfare assistance to meet their medical costs. But now we must face the needs of those millions who have no wish to receive care at the taxpayers expense, but who are nevertheless staggered by the drain on their savings—or those of their children—caused by an extended hospital stay.

Social security tie-in

"In our Social Security and Railroad Retirement systems we have the instruments which can spread the cost of health services in old age over the

working years—effectively, and in a manner consistent with the dignity of the individual. By using these proved systems to provide health insurance protection, it will be possible for our older people to get the vital hospital services they need without exhausting their resources or turning to public assistance.

"The self-supporting insurance method of financing the cost of such health services is certainly to be preferred to an expansion of public assistance, and should reduce the number of those needing medical care under the public assistance program. The state and local money thus freed should be further used to help provide services not included in this proposal, and to assist those not covered.

"For it should be stressed that this is a very modest proposal cut to meet absolutely essential needs, and with sufficient 'deductible' requirements to discourage any malingering or unnecessary overcrowding of our hos-

pitals.

"In essence, I am recommending enactment of a health insurance program under the Social Security system that will provide the following benefits:

"First, inpatient hospital services up to 90 days in a single spell of illness, for all costs in excess of \$10 per day for the first nine days (with a minimum of \$20), and full costs for the remaining 81 days. Because hospital costs place by far the heaviest and most unmanageable burden on older persons, it is these services that should receive major emphasis in any health insurance program.

"Second, skilled nursing home services up to 180 days immediately after discharge from a hospital. To provide an incentive for use of these less expensive facilities, an individual could, in short, receive two days of skilled nursing home care in place of one day of hospital care when this satisfies his requirements.



"Third, hospital outpatient clinic diagnostic services for all costs in excess of \$20. These services, too, will reduce the need for hospital admissions and encourage early diagnosis.

Visiting nurse services

"Fourth, community visiting nurse services, and related home health services, for a limited period of time. These will enable many older people to receive proper health care in their own homes.

"I propose that these insurance benefits be available to all persons aged 65 and over who are eligible for Social Security or Railroad Retirement

benefits.

"This program would be financed by an increase in Social Security contributions of one-quarter of one per cent each on employers and employees, and by an increase in the maximum earnings base from \$4800 to \$5000 which would amply cover the cost of all insurance benefits provided. The system would be self-supporting and would not place any burden on the general revenues.

"This program is not a program of socialized medicine. It is a program of prepayment of health costs with absolute freedom of choice guaranteed. Every person will choose his

own doctor and hospital.

"No service performed by any physician at either home or office, and no fee he charges for such services, would be involved, covered or affected in any way. There would be no supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any doctor or over the manner in which medical services are provided by any hospital. The program is a sound one and entirely in accordance with the traditional American system of placing responsibility on the employee and the employer, rather than on the general taxpayers, to help finance retirement and health costs."

Bills introduced in the Senate and House

Bills to carry out President Kennedy's program of health insurance for the aged through Social Security were introduced in the House and the Senate on Feb. 13.

The president sent up draft bills for the health care program along with a letter which stated:

"I am transmitting herewith a bill to provide health insurance benefits for the aged, financed through the social insurance system. I believe the need for such insurance is urgent. Every study has demonstrated that the costs of adequate health care for those over 65 are becoming an accelerated problem.

"Enactment of the legislation would not relieve its beneficiaries of their entire responsibility for the costs incurred by them for medical needs, but it would enable them to meet most of their medical care costs without any humiliating means test. The financing is based upon the sound and proven social security principles."

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) introduced the President's bill in the house. In the Senate, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and 11 other Democrats filed an identical bill.

In the house the bill goes to the Ways and Means Committee, where a basically similar bill died last year.

In the Senate the bill goes to the Finance Committee, whose chairman, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) opposes it.

A summary of the main provisions of the bill outlined the need for this legislation in the following manner:

The need

"Older people in general have need for more medical care and less ability to pay for this care than is true for younger persons. At least one member in every fifth aged couple entitled to benefits was in a hospital sometime during a year, according to a recent survey of OASI beneficiaries. For half of these couples, the total medical bills incurred amounted to over \$700—more than the cost of a modest food budget for the entire year. Only 57 per cent of the couples having a hospital stay were able to meet all their medical bills by themselves.

"Since 1957, the date of the survey, medical care prices have gone up by 14 per cent, and hospital rates by 20 per cent, so that total medical bills today for those requiring hospitalization would be noticeably higher, yet current income figures still show as many as 55 per cent of the persons 65 and over having less than \$1,000 cash income a year.

"Aged people go to the hospital more often than younger people and stay longer. As a result, the number of days spent in a general hospital is between two and three times as large, on the average, for persons 65 and over as for younger persons (1,778 days per 1,000 as compared to 764). Yet only 46 per cent of the aged have hospitalization insurance, as compared to about 70 per cent of younger persons. In addition many of the insurance policies available to the aged offer small benefits under limited conditions.

"Adoption of the proposal would not completely relieve the older people of responsibility for paying for their medical needs, but it would take care of the most urgent needs and enable them to better finance their other medical care needs."

Favorable comments

When he introduced the bill in the House, Rep. King said among other things:

"The provision of health insurance benefits under Social Security would greatly reduce the amount of state and local funds that will have to be raised if the state medical assistance programs set up under the terms of the Kerr-Mills bill enacted last year,

(continued on page 10)

are to be effective.

"I favored the Kerr-Mills bill, and I recognize the necessity for the medical assistance program which it established. But I recognize, too, that in the health insurance area, just as in the area of income maintenance for the aged and for the disabled, the state assistance programs will be able to do a better job if basic needs are met through social insurance and the states do not have to carry the burden of meeting these needs. . . .

"One objection that has been made to providing health insurance to the aged beneficiaries under Social Security is that the plan leaves out too many aged persons. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, there is nothing to such a statement. Actually, when the plan goes into effect, all but half a million of our aged citizens will have health protection available to them under a public program. Less than 4 per cent of the people aged 65 or over will lack such protection."

Sen. Anderson also spoke at length for the bill that he introduced in the Senate. Included in his remarks was an article by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, who writes a column for the *New York Times*. Concluding an article in the Feb. 12, 1961, issue, Dr. Rusk wrote:

"The primary difference between President Kennedy's proposals and those advocated by others, particularly the American Medical Association, centers on the factor of compulsory participation versus voluntary participation.

"Although Mr. Kennedy does not bring out the following points specifically, it is the crux of the question: The very groups of individuals who are economically most likely to need health insurance benefits in their old age are the least likely to take out voluntary health insurance during their working years.

"As a result, they must depend upon public assistance provided by tax funds for medical care in their later years."

"Consequently, the more prudent people who elect to take out health

American Medical Association opposes social security tie

The American Medical Association has consistently opposed all health-care-for-aged legislation that would tie the program to Social Security. The AMA supported the Kerr-Mills bill passed by Congress last year, and continues to vigorously support its implementation, believing that it can "do the job that needs to be done—and do it quickly, effectively, and economically."

In an AMA brochure titled "Helping Those Who Need Help" Dr. E. Vincent Askey, president of the American Medical Association writes:

"Suppose you are walking across a busy street. Suddenly you see an elderly man stumble and fall. What do you do?

"If you're like 99 out of 100 Americans, you help him to his feet.

"Suppose you see that same man crossing the street without any trouble. Do you do anything about it?

"Probably not. Probably you let him go his own way independently. After all, he doesn't need help. He hasn't asked for it. And if you offered him help, he might well resent it.

"The point is this: helping others is the decent thing to do, but only when they need help. Helping those who don't need help makes little sense.

"The nation's physicians believe the same principle applies to the problem of helping our older people meet the costs of their medical care. By all means, let's help those who need help. Let's not force help on those who don't need it, don't want it, and haven't asked for it.

insurance under a voluntary system end up not only paying for their own health insurance, but paying through taxes for the medical care of the less prudent who did not take out insurance.

"For a variety of reasons, many

"The doctors of America believe that every aged person in need of medical care should get it, whether he can afford to pay for it or not.

"Physicians have always felt this way, and worked, in the name of humanity, to bring about the best possible health care for every human being.

"But they also believe in helping only those who need help. And they oppose compulsory national health insurance in any form simply on the basis of a level-headed look at the facts.

"That's why physicians say that any program to help the elderly pay the costs of their health care must be based on common sense—helping those who need help . . ."

The Kerr-Mills bill

The Kerr-Mills Law, supported by the AMA amends Title I of the Social Security Act to provide for: (1) additional matching funds to the states to establish new or improve existing medical care programs for the 2.4 million persons presently receiving Old Age Assistance benefits and (2) federal grants to the states for payments of part of all of the medical services for an additional 10,000,000 aged citizens who are not receiving Old Age Assistance benefits but who may, at one time or another, be unable to pay for medical and hospital care needed to preserve their health and prolong their lives.

The AMA contends that there are many flaws in the Social Security approach to the solution of the health

groups and individuals will strongly oppose President Kennedy's proposals on health insurance for the aged. After a careful analysis of the proposed plan, this writer believes it to be the most logical and efficient approach to this critical problem."

care for the aged problem. Among these are:

AMA sees flaws

1) It is totally unnecessary. The Kerr-Mills Law will do the job.

2) It would mean poorer, not better health care for the aged, with government employees telling doctors what drugs and treatment they could provide their patients; telling hospitals how to operate; telling nursing homes what they could and could not do.

3) It would lead to the decline, if not the end, of private health insurance, which has made such great strides in recent years.

4) It would mushroom into compulsory national health insurance for every American, as time went by. What would start out as socialized medicine for the aged would eventually become socialized medicine for every man, woman and child in the country.

5) It would be staggeringly expensive. More elaborate benefits would lead to higher costs.

The AMA also contends that the Kerr-Mills Law is better than legislation tied to Social Security and sees many advantages in this law. Among these are:

1) This is a voluntary, not a compulsory program. It will supplement, not supplant, individual health insurance.

2) It gives the states the right to set up their own program in their own way.

3) It is more economical and effective because it is administered locally.

4) The law does not endanger the quality of medical care the aged will receive.

President-elect speaks

Dr. Leonard W. Larson, President-Elect of the AMA, testified before the Senate Finance Committee in June, 1960, in support of the Mills-Kerr bill. Among his remarks, he commented on measures which would employ the Social Security mechanism to provide health care for the

aged and pay the cost by increasing Social Security taxes. His objections to this sort of legislation included:

1) The Social Security approach would cover millions of people who are financing their own health care costs adequately at the present.

2) An approach of this sort would allow the Federal Government to control disbursement of funds; to decide the benefits to be provided; to set rates of compensation for hospitals, nursing homes, dentists, and physicians; to audit and control government expenditures to hospitals, nursing homes and patients; and to establish and enforce standards of hospital and medical care.

3) Passage of such a measure would mean overcrowding in our hospitals, which are already hard-pressed

to meet the demands.

4) As physicians, we believe that patients should be hospitalized or institutionalized only when necessary, and that the length of their stay, as well as the treatment they receive, should be governed by their medical condition.

Dr. Larson also saw further bad effects from legislation connected to Social Security.

1) It would curb community incentive to support hospitals.

2) It would discourage, at the community level, the freedom to experiment with new techniques, such as home care programs, day hospital service, and so forth.

3) It would restrict beneficiaries in their choice of hospital and physicians.

Reflections of a business executive

Dr. John W. McConnell made this presentation at the Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference, Buck Hill Falls, Pa., the end of 1960.

Though I speak with the authority of directives and have no respect for persons I become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal; and though I have the gift of organization, and understand all technical processes, and though I am ingenious enough to eliminate all bottlenecks and have no respect for persons, production will lag. And though I maintain wage scales above my competitors, and install the most elaborate personnel procedures, and have no respect for persons, it profiteth me nothing.

Respect of persons is the foundation of sound organization. Respect of persons is not soft and spiritless, nor is it paternalistic. It does not spend money foolishly to satisfy the whims of workers.

Respect of persons does not disappear with every instance of worker ingratitude, nor dry up with the threat of unionization, and is not cast aside if subordinates express their opinions freely.

Respect of persons is not distressed if higher production is not the immediate result of treating per-

sons with dignity, and does not rejoice if union leaders prove inept and dishonest, but does feel a pride in mankind generally when men grow vigorous in independent judgment and forthrightness.

Respect of persons never fails. But whether there be improved techniques they shall become outmoded; whether there be commands they shall cease, whether there be organization it shall be superseded.

For knowledge is partial and efficiency is but a catch-phrase, but when human worth is appreciated, that which is in part shall be done away.

When executives are naive and uninformed they act with importance and think in terms of authority, but when they become mature they set aside these symbols of office.

At the moment we know little about people as personalities, but one day we will know that to treat all men with dignity and respect is the essence of our well-being, and we will extend to all men, regardless of position, the courtesy we ourselves appreciate.

Technical knowledge and organizing ability have their place in business along with respect of persons, but the most important of these by far is the respect of persons.

Shaw joins peace staff

On March 1, the Rev. Rodney Shaw will join the staff of the Division of Peace and World Order of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns as Project Director.

An ordained Methodist Minister now related to the East Wisconsin Conference, Shaw served pastorates in Arkansas and Illinois for 10 years and was a chaplain in the European theater during the second World War. For the past 10 years he has been with United World Federalists, serving since 1954 as its Midwest director.

Shaw was born in Hazen, Ark., studied at Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., and received his A.B. degree from Arkansas State Teachers College in Conway. He holds a B.D.

degree from Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., and did post-graduate study at the University of Chicago.

He has been chairman of the East Wisconsin Conference World Peace Committee and is a past member of the executive committee of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of his conference.

He is also a member of the American Legion, having served as a post chaplain, and is a past member of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Branch of the American Association for the United Nations and of the board of directors of the Wisconsin World Affairs Council.

Ad hits drinking drivers

The Ithaca Kiwanis Club, Ithaca, N. Y., sponsored the following advertisement in the Ithaca Journal recently. The editors of Concern commend this action and suggest that local church groups and service organizations throughout the country sponsor similar statements in their local newspapers.

Ithaca Kiwanis Club endorses the following statement on Drinking Drivers:

We are increasingly troubled by the recurrence of terrible automobile crashes which have been caused by drinking drivers. Periodically, some respected citizen is either killed, his life emotionally shattered, a home seriously and permanently harmed or one or several persons crippled for life. To name them is merely to recall persons many of you know.

We cannot look on this with further indifference but must declare to you, the people of our churches, that this must be ended. We say this against the background of the most basic teachings of our faith.

A community has rights of security which tower over the puny claims of a man, woman or youth to the right to drink and then to drive a car.

These community rights have been organized into laws. They must be enforced by people so concerned about the community good that sympathy for a drinking driver does not turn them aside from the firmest and most positive application of these laws.

At the place of judgment, these cases must be handled not as minor nuisances but as matters of great community danger. Often enough to be disturbing we have a sense not of justice having been sought and done so much as justice having been evaded by those most responsible for the establishment of the truth. We understand the difficulties of jury duty. However, the failure to convict a drinking driver is not a friendly gesture toward a friend but a vote against the security and welfare of a whole community, a failure to act as a responsible citizen.

At the root of this are people like ourselves. The problem persists because we will not bring ourselves to require responsible community life. We can no longer be indifferent. We must be concerned about all that others do, particularly as they introduce into our community this terrible and growing hazard. We can no



CALENDAR

March

8-9, Lexington Conference Convocation, Simpson Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

15-16, Delaware Conference MYF Washington UN Seminar.

20-24, Human Relations Orientation Conference, Louisville, Ky.

April

4-6, Newark Conference MYF Citizenship Seminar.

6, Campus Alcohol Seminar, Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga.

11-12, Disarmament Conference, Washington, D. C.

19-20, Central West Conference Convocation, Mason Memorial Church, Kansas City, Kan.

21-22, New Jersey Conference MYF Social Concerns Conference, Ocean City, N. J.

30-May 8, North American Conference on Church and Family, Green Lake, Wis.

Briefing Conferences

July 31-Aug. 3, South Central, Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.

Sept. 12-14, Southeastern, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Sept. 19-21, Western, First Methodist Church, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 26-28, North Central, Wesley Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

longer tolerate its cost in growing menace, terrible personal suffering, family tragedy and death.

We declare before you, in the interest of community security, in the name of righteousness and in the presence of God, this must be stopped. From now on, it is our problem, yours and mine, and we all must see that this does not happen again.

by

Roger Burgess

Emily Post stated last year that in "society" drinking liquor has become unfashionable, outmoded, not smart. She named well-known hostesses who have supplanted bars in their homes with tea-tables and referred to a recent Southern ball where the milk bar was thronged, the liquor bar neglected and said that in the great hall of a fashionable club near New York City she had recently seen nearly the entire company with hot drinks: just three people with cocktail glasses in their hands. The three, she pointed out, were middle-aged.

Dr. Harrison M. Trice, an assistant professor at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, has said that while many companies would not admit it, the incidents of alcoholism among the executive group is very high. It is more easily concealed among this group than among industrial workers, but ultimately costs business a great deal in poor decision-making and expensive errors.

In *Norfolk, Virginia*, the *Virginian Pilot & Ledger-Star* distributed a decency code to amusement advertisers outlining standards for acceptance of amusement ads. The newspaper's code covers art and copy which "states, implies or suggests conduct which by normal standards is considered to be morally and/or socially unacceptable."

Specifically, the newspaper has banned ads which show:

- pictures of persons in compromising positions
- pictures of persons shown in a state of dress or undress which might be construed as suggestive
- pictures showing alcoholic beverage bottles, narcotic drugs or instruments along with persons in compromising positions.

Columnist views cleaner films

Jack Mabley, Chicago Daily News columnist included some facts on the drive for cleaner films in his January 24, 1961 column. Here's what he wrote:

People who work for cleaner movies sometimes have trouble measuring any progress. But here are some facts to encourage them.

The National Legion of Decency rates movies as to their acceptability for family viewing. A "B" rating indicates the movie is morally objectional.

Recently they rated seven pictures B. Six of them were box office fail-

ures, and only one, "Psycho," was commercially successful.

The failures were "Strangers When We Meet," "Beloved Infidel," "Happy Anniversary," "From the Terrace," "Elmer Gantry," and "Desire in the Dust."

Of course the movie makers will come back with figures on family-type pictures such as "Pollyanna," which didn't make it, gold-wise. And the answer to that, I think, is movies that are simply good films, not wishy-washy, but good entertainment.

A few examples: "The Magnificent Seven," "Gigi," "North to Alaska."

Are crime and liquor related?

Two quite "unrelated" stories appeared on page 7 of the Jan. 7 issue of the Bristol (Va.) *Herald Courier*. Here's what they reported:

The first at the top of the page said that the number of major crimes committed in 1960 in Bristol was 13 per cent below the total offenses in the previous year. The story carried the headline "Bristol, Va. Shows Drop in Crime Rate."

The second story appeared in the middle of the page. Its headline read "Drop in Sales of Liquor May Affect Bristol."

We wonder whether these two stories were really unrelated? Perhaps Bristol had already been affected by the liquor sales drop?

...try this idea...

The Public Library of D. C. is currently including a printed notice on its envelopes which reads "Even a Little Drinking Reduces Your Driving Judgment!"



PAMPHLETS

Juvenile Delinquency, Facts-Facts booklets, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Titles and prices are:

Delinquency Prevention: The Size of the Problem. \$.15 each.

Identifying Potential Delinquents. \$.10 each.

Community Programs and Projects for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. \$.15 each.

Coordination of the National Effort for Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency. \$.15 each.

Family Courts an Urgent Need. \$.15 each.

This set of booklets relates to the problems and programs for the solution of juvenile delinquency. They can serve as the basis for local church and community study and action projects.

report from

• DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER

by

Herman Will, Jr.

On February 9 and 10, the commission authorized by the General Conference to study the Christian Faith and War in the Nuclear Age met in Chicago. Bishop Matthew W. Clair of St. Louis was elected chairman; Bishop W. Ralph Ward of Syracuse, vice-chairman; and John E. Marvin of Detroit, secretary.

Others attending the first meeting of the commission were John Chittum, Wooster, Ohio; James William Morgan, Austin, Tex.; Harvey Seifert, Claremont, Calif.; John Swomley, Kansas City, Mo.; and Daniel E. Taylor, Portland, Ore. Unable to attend were Walter Muelder, Boston, Mass.; Georgia Harkness, Berkely, Calif.; Ernest Griffith, Washington, D. C.; and Harold De Wolf, Boston, Mass.

Among the questions raised for consideration were these:

Is a new moral dimension present by nuclear war?

Among what relevant choices do

Christians now make their decisions regarding war and peace?

Is the civil-military distinction no longer relevant at the decision-making level?

Are the avoidance of self-destruction and security against communism as optimum aims, both achievable?

It was pointed out that in view of predictions that an all-out nuclear war would last somewhere from two to 30 days, the question really no longer is conscientious objection or conscientious participation, but rather war prevention.

Four committees were formed on a geographical basis. Each will work on one of the four areas outlined for study: (1) Nuclear War and the Christian Faith; (2) A Christian Evaluation of Present Policy; (3) Constructive Alternatives; and (4) Responsibility of the Church and of the individual Christian.

The Commission is a group of competent and dedicated persons. They have made a splendid start and we anticipate valuable material will emerge from the study process as well as in the final report.

*Have you ordered
your Civil
Defense Packet?
50 cents*

European study tour

With foreign travel booming, thousands of Methodists are going to Europe this summer for a variety of reasons. Whatever the principal motivation, churchmen should seek an experience overseas which has more than pleasure and entertainment as its outcome.

For several years, the Board of World Peace — now the Division of Peace and World Order — has sponsored tours of Europe designed to combine essential sightseeing with visits to church, government, and UN agencies and interviews with religious, political and peace leaders.

If you are traveling to Europe this summer — or are thinking of doing so soon — you will want to consider applying for membership in the European Study Tour led by Bishop and Mrs. Kenneth Copeland of the Nebraska area and Herman Will of the Peace and World Order staff of the Board of Christian Social Concerns.

Although the schedule includes the dates of the World Methodist Council at Oslo, tour members who wish to omit this period and return home or travel elsewhere may do so. An appropriate adjustment in the tour fee will gladly be made.

The Churchmen's Study Tour will have a day of special briefing in New York on July 17, depart by economy class jet on the 18th, and visit London, Geneva, Berlin, Warsaw, Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad, Helsinki, Stockholm and Oslo, returning to the United States August 26. The tour fee is \$1,725.

Send for tour folder and application to Herman Will, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Overseasmanship for Christians

Preparation for Methodists who will be traveling abroad this year will be provided at The American University, Washington, D. C., June 30-July 3.

This is the first of a series to be held annually or oftener, for travelers of various types — delegates to the World Methodist Conference, tourists, government employees, military personnel, students and teachers, businessmen and others. Registration has been limited to 50 persons.

Sponsors are the Board of Missions, Division of Peace and World Order of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, Board of Evan-

gelism, Board of Lay Activities, Commission on Chaplains, Division of Educational Institutions and Division of the Local Church of the Board of Education, and the School of International Service of The American University.

Leadership will come from the International Cooperation Administration, U. S. Information Agency, AU, and church agencies.

Information is available from the Rev. Brady Tyson, director, School of International Service, The American University, Washington 16, D. C. Total cost with room — \$35.50; without room — \$23.50.

Students attend seminar

Sixty Methodist students recently impressed Washington's government leaders with their knowledge of and interest in "emerging Africa." Attending the 12th annual Christian Citizenship Seminar, the students concentrated this year on "The Emerging African Nations and Their Impact on the United Nations and on American Foreign Policy."

The seminar group was inter-racial among its American representatives and included students from six African nations. Before coming to Washington, the group spent several days in New York City.

Many of the recent developments in African nations, prospects for the future especially in crisis areas and possible actions by the United States and the United Nations were outlined by speakers from the State and Commerce Departments, U. S. Information Agency, and Commission on Civil Rights; in visits to the Russian and Guinean embassies; in interviews with Congressmen; and by church leaders.

Congressman speaks

Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), who was a student in the first such seminar, made a plea for Christian participation in politics, in order to secure a Christian perspective on all issues.

"It will be the man or woman schooled in politics and government who decides whether the world will destroy itself," he said and added that "the hallmark of a Christian in politics is his passion for justice."

Dr. Robert C. Good, research associate with the School of International Service at American University, coordinated the seminar. Among other things, he told the students that "the art of politics is the establishment of successful political relations not based upon identity of interests but in spite of differences, which means that it is

not responsible to demand that the other party identify himself with you but to discover with him those points at which interests concur and to tolerate those interests which cannot be reconciled."

Restrictive covenant refused by Rusk

Secretary of State Dean Rusk recently refused to sign the restrictive covenant that almost invariably accompanies the purchase of a home in the Spring Valley area of metropolitan Washington.

The agent for Rusk's purchase of the home bowed to the Secretary's request that the deed be free of the company's customary barriers to occupancy of a Spring Valley home by Negroes or "any person of the Semitic Race, blood or origin," including "Jews, Hebrews, Persians and Syrians."

Roger W. Tubby, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, told the *Washington Post* that Secretary Rusk "did not wish to sign" a deed with a restrictive covenant "and feels strongly on such matters. He takes exception to any kind of restrictions based on race or creed."

"It Must Be Fine To Have A College Education"



Government contract awards in Knoxville

This is the kind of information available to all areas of the country. A good service would be performed if a church, a ministerial association, or a Council of Churches would circulate this in its area.

Firm: Alpha Industries, 614-11th Street. **Product:** Helmets — \$25,426; Jackets — \$715,000.

Firm: C. B. Atkin Co., 400 Harvey Street. **Product:** Furniture—\$42,332; Furniture—\$87,917.

Firm: Camel Manufacturing Co., 329 S. Central. **Product:** Tie ropes and grommets—\$90,460.

Firm: Dempster Brothers, Inc., Springdale Avenue. **Product:** Dempster Dumpster—\$29,072; Refuge, collection truck—\$191,009.

Firm: Knoxville Iron Co., 1943 Tennessee Avenue. **Product:** Steel angles—\$44,902.

(Source: *Tennessee Industrial Development News*, August and October, 1960.)

All these contracts include: "In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship." These contractors have also agreed to post notice in their plant that they don't discriminate, and to include similar provision in all sub-contracts.

Complaints of discrimination by these contractors can be made through KAHRC.

Washington Convocation on Christian Social Concerns

April 24-28, 1961

*Mt. Vernon Place
Methodist Church*



WASHINGTON, D. C. (MI)—Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg will be a highlight speaker for the Methodist Convocation on Christian Social Concerns, slated here April 24-28, the church's first national social action gathering of the 1960-64 quadrennium.

Designed for inspiration-training-action, its theme will be "The Social Witness of the Church," according to The Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., director of the convocation for the sponsoring General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

More than 1,000 persons, an average of 10 per annual conference, are expected to attend. Most of them will be leaders in jurisdictional, conference and district Christian social concerns committees and boards and

Woman's Society of Christian Service committees on Christian social relations.

Secretary Goldberg will speak on "The Current Economic Situation" and then will be questioned by Irvin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, and Dr. John McConnell, dean of the School of Industrial Relations at Cornell University.

Other speakers will include Dr. Jerome Frank, professor of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, on "Sanity and World Peace"; Senator Hubert Humphrey on disarmament; the Rev. Dr. Paul Schilling of Boston University School of Theology; Bishop F. Gerald Ensley, chairman of the sponsoring board; and the Rev. Dr. Ralph Sockman, long-time chairman

of the former Board of World Peace.

Dramatic productions

Two dramatic productions are scheduled—one on human relations, written by the Rev. Jerry Walker, pastor of an inter-racial Chicago Methodist Church, and one on addictions, written by the Rev. Donald Kuhn, the board's director of communications.

A special feature will be a mass meeting on international concerns at Constitution Hall on the evening of April 26. Some 3,000 residents of the Washington metropolitan area are expected to join the delegates in this meeting.

Planning sessions

Other program features, designed to train and inform church leaders, will include program planning sessions and briefings by government agencies and discussion groups.

Regan said the convocation, to be held in Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, has the purposes of inspiring Methodist leaders to apply Christian principles to political action, training leaders in techniques for Christian social action, and giving them opportunities to talk with Congressmen and government agency personnel regarding specific issues.

Tours have been planned before and after the convocation for delegates who wish to sightsee in Washington or to visit a variety of the national organizations located in the city.

United Nations seminars are also being planned in New York for delegates who wish to participate before and after the convocation.

